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AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

*Please amend the claims as follows, without prejudice or disclaimer.*

1. (Previously Presented) A method for inducing an immune response to a tumor antigen in an animal comprising a priming step wherein a tumor antigen is administered in a first form into a lymphatic site of an animal and a boosting step wherein the tumor antigen is administered in a second form into a lymphatic site of the animal, where the form of the tumor antigen administered in the priming and boosting steps are different and at least one of said forms is administered directly into a lymph node.
2. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the tumor antigen is selected from the group consisting of CEA, gp100, the MAGE family of proteins, DAGE, GAGE, RAGE, NY-ESO 1, Melan-A/MART 1, TRP-1, TRP-2, tyrosinase, HER-2/neu, MUC-1, p53, KSA, PSA, PSMA, fragments thereof and modified versions thereof.
3. Cancelled
4. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein at least one of said forms is a nucleic acid encoding the tumor antigen and the nucleic acid is selected from the group consisting of viral nucleic acid, bacterial DNA, plasmid DNA, naked DNA, and RNA.
5. (Original) A method according to claim 4 wherein the viral nucleic acid is selected from the group consisting of adenoviral, alphaviral and poxviral nucleic acid.
6. (Original) A method according to claim 5 wherein the poxviral nucleic acid selected from the group consisting of avipox, orthopox and suipox nucleic acid.

7. (Original) A method according to claim 5 wherein the poxviral nucleic acid is selected from the group consisting of vaccinia, fowl pox, canarypox and swinepox nucleic acid.
8. (Original) A method according to claim 5 wherein the poxviral nucleic acid is selected from the group consisting of MVA, NYVAC, TROVAC, and ALVAC nucleic acid.
9. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein at least one of said forms is a nucleic acid encoding the tumor antigen and the nucleic acid is contained in a vector.
10. (Original) A method according to claim 9 wherein the vector is a recombinant virus or bacteria.
11. (Original) A method according to claim 10 wherein the recombinant virus is selected from the group consisting of adenovirus, alphavirus and poxvirus.
12. (Original) A method according to claim 11 wherein the poxvirus is selected from the group consisting of avipox, orthopox and suipox.
13. (Original) A method according to claim 11 wherein the poxvirus is selected from the group consisting of vaccinia, fowlpox, canarypox and swinepox.
14. (Original) A method according to claim 11 wherein the poxvirus is selected from the group consisting of MVA, NYVAC, TROVAC, and ALVAC.
15. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein at least one of said forms is a nucleic acid encoding the tumor antigen and the nucleic acid is contained in a cell.

16. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein at least one of said forms is a nucleic acid encoding the tumor antigen and the nucleic acid is contained in a pharmaceutical composition.
17. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the tumor antigen is selected from the group consisting of gp100, carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), a fragment of gp100, a fragment of CEA, a modified version of gp100, and a modified version of CEA.
18. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 17 wherein the modified version of gp100 comprises at least the sequence IMDQVPFSY (SEQ ID NO: 1) or the sequence YLEPGPVTV (SEQ ID NO:2).
19. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 17 wherein the modified version of CEA comprises at least the sequence shown in Figure 8 (SEQ ID NO:112) or the sequence YLSGADLNL (SEQ ID NO:113).
20. (Previously Presented) A method of claim 1 wherein both the first and second forms are administered directly into the lymph node.
21. (Original) A method according to claim 1 wherein the first form is a nucleic acid and the second form is a peptide.
22. (Original) A method according to claim 21 wherein the tumor antigen is selected from the group consisting of CEA, gp100, the MAGE family of proteins, DAGE, GAGE, RAGE, NY-ESO 1, Melan-A/MART 1, TRP-1, TRP-2, tyrosinase, HER-2/neu, MUC-1, p53, KSA, PSA, PSMA, fragments thereof, and modified versions thereof.

23. (Original) A method according to claim 21 wherein the nucleic acid is selected from the group consisting of viral nucleic acid, bacterial DNA, plasmid DNA, naked DNA, and RNA.
24. (Original) A method according to claim 23 whercin the viral nucleic acid is selected from the group consisting of adenoviral, alphaviral and poxviral nucleic acid.
25. (Original) A method according to claim 24 wherein the poxviral nucleic acid selected from the group consisting of avipox, orthopox and suipox nucleic acid.
26. (Original) A method according to claim 25 wherein the poxviral nucleic acid is selected from the group consisting of vaccinia, fowl pox, canarypox and swinepox nucleic acid.
27. (Original) A method according to claim 26 wherein the poxviral nucleic acid is selected from the group consisting of MVA, NYVAC, TROVAC, and ALVAC nucleic acid.
28. Cancelled
29. (New) A method for inducing or enhancing an immune response against a tumor antigen in an animal comprising a priming step wherein a first form of the tumor antigen is administered directly into a lymph node of an animal and a boosting step wherein a second form of the tumor antigen is administered directly into a lymph node of the animal, where the first and second forms of the tumor antigen are not the same.
30. (New) The method of claim 29 whercin the first form of the tumor antigen is a nucleic acid.

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31. (New) The method of claim 29 wherein the second form of the tumor antigen is a peptide.